#### The Morristown Gazette.

A LOOK AHEAD. What the United States Will Ro in

Half a Century More. [From the Detroit Free Press.] The center of population in the United States has, during the last ten years, shifted from Columbus, Ohio, to the Indiana boundary line; in a few decades more it will reach the Mississippi river. At the rate of increase prevailing during the present century, the country will, in 1920, contain between 150,000,000 and 160,000,000. This is only forty years hence, a space easily grasped by those who can remember "the Harrison Presidential campaign." Ten or twelve years more, equal to a look backward as far as the days of Jackson, nullification and the United States Bank, the country will be found to contain 200,000,000equal to the present population of Europe exclusive of Russia, Austria and

It is hard to imagine the changes in the social and commercial phases of the country which this population implies; the immense domestic trade, the large interior cities-Chicago larger than New York or Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis than Brooklyn, Boston and Baltimore; Cleveland, Detroit and cities of that grade containing 500,000 of people. Already the New England and Middle States are falling behind the average rate of growth, and they will tend more and more to the stationary point, when their annual increase will be

Under these circumstances, there is every reason to suppose that there will grow up in this central portion an immense city, perhaps more than one, which will be the great metropolis and distributing point of the continent. It may be Chicago. It may be, also, Kansas City, or some other point farther West, For, when this country contains 200,000,000 of people, certainly when east of the Mississippi it begins to ap-proach the density of European population, its domestic commerce will be more important than its foreign commerce, and its interior cities more important than its seaports. The metropelis will not be New York, but the central point of distribution and exchange. This is true of nearly every country and its metropolis the world over, and there is no good reason for doubting that it will prove true of the United States. London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, Pekin, in modern days, Athens, Babylon, Bagdad, Palmyra, in ancient times, are, or were, all interior cities, It will attract, as they have attracted, the swarming multitude, the intelligent, the energetic, the pleasure loving, the adventurers from the immense reservoir of populations around it. It may be less cosmopolitan, but it will be more cially, Boston intellectually, are already dominated to some extent by foreign influences, and are not likely to become less so in the future. They are already settling down into hard, fixed modes of thought and life.

The newspaper press of the different kinds of cit es in the United States begins to faintly prophesy their respective endencies. The press of Boston and New York is comparatively provincial. Almost wholly in its news, and mainly in its comments, it scarcely recognizes the existence of any interest west of the Alleghenies. If there is any striking charneteristic in the New York press at all, its management and tone partake of the English type. On the other hand, the Chicago papers show on their very face that they are published at a central point. Every point of the compass is fully represented. Their drag-net of enterprise is thrown over the whole contruent. This will be the law of their future growth, and the law of the future growth of Chicago or whatever the great central metropolis may be. It is to be a lits banks are flanked below with Indian vitalized, energetic, distinctively conti- villages. Its waters are filled with fish neutal center of commerce, art, literature and amusement, and will suck into its whirling current of business and pleasure the teeming millions which will then swarm in the great central States of the Union.

Drawing, Hanging and Quartering.

There appears to be much misapprehension existing as to the English punishment for treason, and this may be a fitting occasion on which to point out that the sentence of decapitation, pure and simple, is one unknown to the English law (for the innovations of the long Parliament and Commonwealth, of course, legally go for nothing). The same doom of drawing, hanging, evis-ceration, dismemberment, and quartering was passed on peer and peasant alike (of course, I except the fair sex, whose invariable sentence was combustion), but constitutional lawyers held that, inasmuch as the sovereign could, in his mercy, remit the whole of the penalty, so he had the power to dispense with any part. Thus, usually in the case of peers and connections of noble families, decapitation was, by the King's grace, all that was exacted. The soundness of this theory of the royal prerogative was doubted by Lord William Russell in the case of Lord Stafford, executed for alleged complicity in the pretended Popish plot, in the reign of Charles II. The rather overrated husband of Rachel Wriothesley, with a brutal fanaticism that does not display his character in a favorable light, eagerly craved that his political opponent should undergo to the full the whole of the degradation and suffering involved in his sentence. Charles, however, exercised his prerogative. When Lord Russell's own turn came, for his share in the Rye House Plot, the King again displayed this peculiar form of elemency, accompanying the remission with the sardonic remark; "My Lord Russell shall now experience that I do indeed possess that power which he denied me in case of my Lord Stafford."
But to return. The drawing as every legal scholar knows, means the drawing of the criminal to the place of execution, and therefore precedes the infliction of death. According to Mr. Justice Blackstone, vol. iv., "drawing" formally meant, and formerly actually involved, dragging the condemned along the ground by a rope tied round his legs to the place of execution; and this torture bridges, and I am glad I got my work in on Loveland. But they didn't care. It was the learned suther of the "Comsays the learned author of the "Comministrics," "usually a sledge or hurdle is allowed, to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement." This quaint view of indulgence seems of a piece with the same legal sage's oftquoted vindication of the humanity and paropriety of the English law in the inde propriety of the English law in the judgment for treason passed upon women al-

consulting. The last criminals "drawn"

mery is this?"-Notes and Queries.

The Humor of Smallpox. Generally speaking, there is nothing excruciatingly funny about smallpox; but the doctors who are called to prescribe for patients occasionally run onto something that tickles them. Not many years ago a doctor here was called to see a man at one of the hotels, who lived out in Iowa. The man was sick as a horse, and the doctor had his suspicions about what ailed him, but couldn't tell exactly, so he gave him something to quiet him, and told the friend who was with him that he would call in the morning. The friend said he thought as much of the sick man as he could of a brother, and he would see him through. The next morning the doctor called and the sick man was alone. He examined him and was dealing out some medicine the friend came blundering in. Said he, doctor said he had come to that conclu- the Italian Chamber. head. When a man is my friend he can you forget it." The doctor said he was unknown man, who stabbed him in the

glad to hear it. He said there was abdomen. nothing more touching to him than pure friendship between men, and he was glad the sick man had a friend that would stick to him. "You bet your life," says the friend. And then he almost intimated that the doctor did not understand his business, and said something had got to be done, if there was any doctors in Milwaukee that could handle the case. The doctor was getting a little hot, and when the friend asked, "Do you know what ails him?" the doctor said he thought he did. Then he pulled down the bed-clothes and pointed to a little swelling near the little toe, and it! Of course I can. It's only a little pimple." The doctor said there was only one disease that showed that kind of pimples, "What is that?" asked the friend, impatiently. "Smallpox!" said the doctor, in the most aggravating way. "Suffering Moses! let me out of that door !" shouted the friend, and the doctor said you could have played marbles Greece (Princess of Oldenberg) at on his coat tail. The doctor fixed up the Athens. patient, and when he went out in the hall the friend was leaning against a trunk, white as a sheet and weak as a cat. "Doc.," says he, in a quivering voice, "that man in there is nothing to me. I wouldn't go in that room for a thousand dollars. Is there no way to fumigate me? Say, Doe., I want to be vaccinated. Put a pint of virus into me. Shoot it in with a gun. Damned if I | deed ever go near a sick man again." The

#### A Great River in Alaska.

The San Francisco News-Letter says American than the seaport cities, just as | When the late Mr. Seward purchased | Serbia, was killed by the brothers Rad-Paris is the most distinctively national, | Alaska from the Czar, he was not aware Marseilles one of the most cosmopoli- of the fact that he was getting with his ice-bergs, one of the greatest rivers in the world, and now almost demonstrated to be of greater volume than the Mississippi. Such a stream is the Yucon.

The vast region it waters remains as much a terra incognita as the Congo. In fact, while the latter has been once explored—by Stanley—from the point where Livingstone turned back down to the Atlantic Ocean, and by Livingstone from its extreme sources to where Stanley's explorations began, no traveler has ever yet seen the upper water of the Yucon or has been able to enlighten the world as to its length or its source, or the region it drains.

Here, then, is an opening for enterprise and ambition, more fruitful of promise than anything as yet unrevealed in Africa or the Arctic Sea, and probably less dangerous. That the country contains mines of gold and silver, we may readily conjecture from the fact that such mines exist on all sides of it. The river is navigable for hundreds of miles. It is free of ice from June to September. villages. Its waters are filled with fish for the support of human life, and its woods with game. The mountains in which it rises are unknown to white men, but, as they are generally believed to be stored with that sort of treasure which led to the rapid settlement of California and to the expansion of commerce on the South and Central Pacific, there is the strongest sort of temptation on the part of thousands to see them, test them, and dig them up, if the treasure can be found. The Government has many vessels lying idle and uselessly rotting for the want of action. Why not fit one of them up for a two or three years' cruise on this great unexplored river of the North? The discovery of gold mines there would lead instantly to a large migration from all parts of the world, and in a few years contribute millions to the commerce of the Southern Pacific States and Territo-

How an Intense Desire Was Gratified When we drove down into Loveland, we saw our train standing at the station. the astonished horse jumped away as Dickens once lost his watch at a theatre though he was going to Gallipolis him-

"Let him go!" I howled. "Let him go!" I howled.
"Pull out!" yelled the Professor.
"Whoop! whoop!" we wailed in chorus.
"Sir—I hope you will excuse me; but I thought I was dealing with a Prenchman, and not a countryman. Finding out my mistake, I on it. Something, I suppose, about dear countryman, your humble and obedie "walking your horses" and "five dollars | servant. fine," but I didn't read it, because I Triflers with feminine affections do not

lian!" the chorus howled, and away we ing the plaintiff, he owned that he had went thundering across the bridge, and behaved infamously, but vowed that he the watching conductor just waited for had loved her all the while and loved her us and we were saved. Not a second to still, and prayed her to forgive and for-"Now," I said as the train started, "if

on execution. Good-by." I have always had an intense desire to gallop across one of these "walking"

Philadelphia, and as is often the case above the necessity of following any ocluded to above. The passage is worth with eminent physicians, is brusque and cupation; they are often too many in a overbearing in manner. Among his family to assist in domestic duties; they to the gallows were, I believe, Colonel office patients one morning was a gentleoffice patients one morning was a gentleman who, after occupying exactly five
man who, after occupying exactly five
man who, after occupying exactly five
man who, after occupying exactly five
minutes of the great man's time, took a
310 note from his pocket, and inquired
the amount of the fee. "Fifty dollars,"
should be "drawn," this grimly humorcus expedient was had recourse to. The
conventional sledge or hurdle—the body
of a eart or tumbril without the wheels
—was introduced into the prison-yard, -was introduced into the prison-yard, you have got," and on receiving the \$10 doctor is supposed to put right by physic, and the condemned men entered it in bill, turned scornfully to his negro ser. And the most curious thing is that should batches of two at a time (except the Col- vant, and handing the money, remarked: the instincts of the girl force her to put onel, who had the honor of an appear- "That is for you, Jim," but lost his temance en scul) at the door of the staircase per still more when his patient coolly leading to their cells, and the vehicle said: "I did not know before that you thus making four trips, its miserable had a partner. Good morning, Doctor.

passengers were "drawn" across the flagged space to the foot of the stairs In the counting-room of a Galveston Irishman the following notice is stuck up leading to the tower on which they were to die. When the vehicle returned, after in a conspicuous place : "Persons havits third journey, to take up the Colonel. that gentleman remarked—and no won- ing no business in this office will get der-" Ha, ha! what nonsensical mum. through with it as soon as possible and

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS.

A Thirty Years' Record of Attempts on the Lives of Bulers. 1848-Nov. 26-The life of the Duke of Modena was attempted. 1849-June 21-The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden. 1851-May 22-Sefeloque, a workman, shot at Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and broke his forearm. 1850-June 28-Robert Pate, an ex-Lieutenant in the army, attempted to

assassinate Queen Victoria, 1852 Sept. 24 An infernal machine was found at Marseilles, with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon

Joseph of Austria was grievously woundfound that he had smallpox. While he ed in the head while walking on the ram parts at Vienna by a Hungarian tailor named Libzens, " Doc., that medicine ain't worth a con- 1853-April 16-An attempt on the

sion himself. "Why," said the friend,
"I rubbed him all night. I think he would have died if I had not rubbed his to kill Napoleon III, as he was entering the Opera Comique. 1854-March 20-Ferdinand Charles

> 1855-April 28-Napoleon III, was fired on at the Champs Elysees by Giovanni Pianeri.

1856-April 28-Raymond Fuentes was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain. 11856—Dec. 8—Agesilas Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III. of Naples with his bayonet.

1857-Aug. 7-Napoleon III, again. Barcoletti, Gibaldi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassingte him. 1858 Jan. 14 Napoleon III. for the fifth time. Orsini and his associates asked the friend if he could see it. "See | threw fulminating bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera,

1861-July 14-King William of Prussia was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice at him, but missed 1862-Dec. 18-A student named Dossios fired a pistol at Queen Amalia of

1863-Dec. 24-Four more conspirs tors from London against the life of Napoleon III. were arrested at Paris. 1865-April 14-President Lincoln

was shot by J. Wilkes Booth, 1866 - April 6 - A Russian named Kavarsoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was foiled by a peasant, who was ennobled for the 1867-The Czar's life was again at-

tempted during the great Exposition at a review in the Bois de Boulogne, at doctor says "such is life."-Pcck's Sun. 1867-June 19-Maximillian shot, 1868-June 10-Prince Michael, of

warowitch 1871 - The life of Amadeus, then King of Spain, was att 1872-August-Col. Gutieriez assassinated President Balta, of the republic

1873-Jan. 1-President Morales, of Bolivia, was assassinated. 1875-August-President Garcia Maeno, of Ecuador, was assassinated. 1877-June-President Gill, of Paraguay, was assassinated by Commander

1878—May 11—The Emperor William, of Germany, was shot at again, this time by Emile Henri Max Hoedel, alias Lehman, the Socialist. Lehman fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him. 1878-June 2-Emperor William shot at by Dr. Nobeling while out riding. He received about thirty small shot in the

1879—April 14—Attempted assassination of the Czar at St. Petersburg, by one Solowiew. He was executed May 9. 1879 - Dec. 1-The assassination of the Czar attempted by a mine under a train iear Moscow,

1879-Dec. 30-The King of Spain was shot at while driving with the 1880-Feb. 17-Attempt to kill the royal family of Russia by blowing up the Winter Palace. Eight soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded. 1881—March 13—The Czar killed by

Making Amends.

A dramatist sitting by a friend at a theater contrived to extract a handkerchief from his pocket and transfer it to his own. Presently a man behind him, tapping him on the shoulder, whispered: Beg pardon; here's your purse. Didn't know you belonged to the profession; all right!" at the same time slipping into the amateur's hand the purse he had extracted from his pocket. The story may pass, for altogether honor among thieves has no existence, it is probable that regular practitioners act on the principle that dog should not eat dog. That they ever go an inch beyond that we do not believe, even though we have it on the I yelled and the Professor shouted, and sutherity of the Gaulois that Charles in Paris, and found it at his hotel with a note running:

First thing you know, we came to a hasten to repair it by returning herewith the long iron bridge, with a placard painted watch I stole from you. I beg you to receive the hornage of my respect, and believe me, my the homage of my respect, and believe me, my

knew that a walk across the bridge would always get off cheaply. A young clergy-lose me the train. "Get out o' this!" I shrieked to the horse, and then I said to the Professor, "What was the sign on the bridge?"
"Don't know," he said; "can't read, gagement; and being sued for breach of gagement; and being sued for breach of pull out; get up!" promise, was cast in damages—£5,000.
"Whoa! Hi long! Jump it, St. Juget. "My friends," said he, "can make no objection now; they cannot say you judgment and will beat the Supervisors ber's Journal.

Always Idle.

The girls, who, owing to their worldly prosperity, have nothing to do, are to be occupation; even "busy idleness" occupation; even "busy idleness" is better than nothing; for while at work on a worsted dog or cat, Amanda has no time to think of her woes or nerves Young men are forced to get their living whether they like it or not, but a large Dr. X. is an eminent physician of absolutely nothing to do. They are some of her energy into use, she is as likely as not to be thwarted by the mother, who insists upon it that her darling is overtasking herself!

A RHODE ISLAND paper of 1762 gave the following account of a protracted drougth: "Our cows are drying up, our pumps are dry, there is no water, and the minister of the Baptist Church is dead."

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tinental. This man is very sick." The life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to Towels, Table Damasks, Napkins, &c

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any body says anything about driving over that bridge—"
"You drove," said the Professor.
"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham"I did, I did," I assented. "I confess money were soon his own again.—Cham-

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J. B. Brewer, 27 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City, N. J., writes: "I paid \$35.00 for Quinine and doctor's bills, but got no relief t ll. I tried your Assatic Remedy, which cured me of Chills and Fever. I find it excellent for the liver." S. F. Marion, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: 'Asiatic Cure relieved me of Dyspepsia, where everything else had failed."

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YOGA. Mindoos Living For Days and Months Without Food, Water or Air. [Northern Christian Advocate.]

For ages the ascetics in India have been accustomed to practice what they call Yoga or Joga, and the school of Hindoo philosophers known as Yoga has many volumes of instruction in the various degrees of this art. There are two special and many subordinate forms of fifty-seven hogsheads of air every twen-Yoga, and we may say it is mental abstraction, or silent prayer, or the union of mind to scul; but materially it China is to compel a criminal to die of is, in fact, the art of voluntarily suspend- | sleeplessness, by keeping him awake a ing the circulation and respiration. The | week, night and day. Tan days is sure

into the deity by this process.

The physical and material processes are open to the interests of science if any and Romans were so immense that the body can make any thing of them in actors, to be heard, were obliged to have that direction, and we suppose they recourse to metallic masks, contrived really can. The treatise before me as- with great mouths, to augment the natuserts that in this state the persons are ral sound of the volce. not poisoned by snake-bites, which might prove that the circulation was really suspended, and that snake poison only operates by entering the circulation of the blood. The person remains unaffected by the cutting of weapons, and gives no symptoms of pain when brought n contact with fire. He can not be drowned when submerged in water, nor does he dry up when exposed to air. An English surgeon, by the name of McGregor, gives the following: "A Paqueer who arrived at Lahore engager to bury himself for any length of time, shut up in a box and without either food or drink. Hanjeet naturally disbelieved the man's assertions, and was determined to put them to the test. For this purpose the Faqueer was shut up in a wooder. box, which was placed in a small apartment under ground; there was a foldingdoor to his box, which was secured by a of which was likewise locked, and out-side the whole was a high wall, having of the Emperor Mathias Corvinus, who

lock and key. Surrounding this apartment there was a garden-house, the door side the whole was a high wall, having its doorway built up with bricks and died two years before the discovery of mud. In order to prevent any one from America; Maximilian, Emperor of Mezapproaching the place, a line of sentries | ico; Napoleon IL, and Joseph L, whose was placed, and relieved at regular intervals. The strictest watch was kept | are the remains of Francis I., who a up for forty days and nights, at the expiration of which period the Malarajab. attended by his grandson and several of teen years, until she died and was laid his Sirdars, as well as General Ventura, Captain Wade and myself, proceeded to disinter the Faqueer. The brick and mud were removed from the outer doormoved and buried far away from the way; the door of the garden-house was next unlocked, and lastly that of the wooden box containing the Faqueer.

The latter was found covered with a modes of life from the Indians who ocwhite sheet, on removing which the cupied all the country at the time of the BOOR SPEED. SAFETY AND sitting posture, His hands and arms garded as a distinct and extinct race.

> in a small building about twelve feet by abandoned at least 1,000 years. We eight, built of stone. In the floor was a have proof also that the Mound Builders hole three feet long, two and a half feet | worked the copper mines of Lake is wide and a yard deep, in which he was | perior, lead mines near Lexington, Ky. placed sewed up in a shroud. Two heavy and oil wells in Canada and Pennayl slabs of stone, six feet long, several vania. The remains of the Mound inches thick and broad enough to cover Builders are spread over a vast extent of the mouth of the grave, were placed over | country. They are found in the sources him, and a little earth plantered over the of the Alleghenv, in the western parts whole, making the surface smooth and pompact. The door of the house was the Western States, including then built up, and guards stationed outside. At the expiration of a month the hores of the Gulf of Mexico from Texas man was dug out, perfectly senseless. His hair had not grown, his hands were cramped and teeth so jammed together ina. From all the facts known little that they had to be forced open with an | more can be said than this: That the iron instrument. Then came the pro-cesses for restoration. valley of the Mississippi and Atlantic cesses for restoration.

> These are cases of Hatha Yogis, and the process is simply that of hybernation; the ability for which is acquired by long modern Indians, though possibly the practice in holding the breath and stop- progenitors of some of the Indian tribes ping the circulation of the blood.

Expense of Fuel, One of the discomforts of a winter in Continental Europe is the lack of such fires for heating as we think essential in American Lineau. If one has a long purse, and does not mind the expense, hey can be had there as here, but were one in Paris or Rome to indulge in such roaring fires as we keep constantly going in furnaces and grates, it would be re-garded even by the wealthy as an ex-travagance surpassing that of the Roman Emperors. To be sure, the houses are so built as not to be as susceptible of dom derived from duty on a colodic changes of temperature as those in which | drinks amounts to £28,000,000 sterling. the majority of our people live. The To this sum the house of Bass contribwalls and partitions are thicker, the windows and doors closer fitted, and they retain the heat longer. Then the stoyes in use there for heating are constructed | ties are issued in a year. so that a comparatively small part of the heat is wasted. But even with all these precautions an American, accustomed to generous and blazing coal and wood fires, finds the apartments warmed suf-ficient for the comfort of the native, cold and uncomfortable, and shivers as he recalls the fires blazing on his native

He learns with surprise in Paris that the wood with which his dinner is cooked or his shins warmed is sold by the pound, and is weighed out to the purchaser as carefully as butter, sugar, or coffee. A handful of twigs, such as in America would be allowed to rot, costs five cents, and better wood at proportionate prices. So fires on the continent are a luxury, and in many houses, except for cooking, no fires are seen the year round.

But if fires are expensive and fuel scarce and high in Continental Europe, what shall we say of Japan, where char-coal, split wood, brush and dried grass are used for cooking and heating booths, and is hardly ever used outside the cities, for purely heating purposes. The char-coal is made in wooded regions, and carried to the settlements in straw sacks on the backs of men and horses. It cost from twenty-five to fifty cents the 100 pounds. Out wood is sold in small bunsuch as our people must have to keep them warm, would cost several dollars a

But our extravagance in fuel diminishes with the years and the increasing cost of fuel. We will travel a good ways, and have then to seek communities remote from railroads, to find such wood fires as kept the log cabins and thin frame houses of the pioneers warm. The great fire-places, with their wide fronts at all." and immense chimneys, their great andirons, back-logs, fore-logs, and sections of seasoned split wood four or five An act by which we make one friend feet long, piled high, are hardly known and one enemy is a losing game, because feet long, piled high, are hardly known and one enemy is a losing game, because save in remote settlements. But we revenge is a much stronger principle than make almost as extravagant use of coal gratifida as our fathers did of wood, and will probably continue to do so till the cost of it compels a study of economy in the methods of heating houses, and servants ing strange story from a correspondent are instructed how to manage fires so as at Dover, N. H., and it is given for to secure the most heat with the least what it is worth. The writer vonches amount of fuel.-Cincinnata Commer- for its truthfulness: Ten years ago two

Somewhere, in one of the old cemeteries, perhaps in Trinity churchyard, New York, there lies half buried in the gray, sodden moss and dank grass, a broad, flat old slab fast crumbling with age, on which is inscribed: "Here lies (we'll say) John Smith, who died A. D. 1724, Actas 93 years," and underneath, some ancient wit had carved in the rudest of

"Lie long on him good mother earth, for he Lied long enough, God knows, on thee." And on another stone may be found

" Here lies the body of poor John Mound,"
Who was lost at sex and never found."

EVERY man has three characters: that which he exhibits, that which he has," FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Tun long Arctic night is of 145 days' Juration. What a gloomy idea! THE last census in this country gave

as relative numbers 983 women to every 1,000 men. A HEALTHY man requires about a pint of air at a breath. He breathes about 1,000 times an hour and requires about

ty-four hours,

Hindoo motive is to secure absorption to prove fital and is terrible agony for into the deity by this process.

THE stages and theaters of the Greeks

Is a train of cars should start to-day and travel toward the sun at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and twenty-four hours a day, and 505 days in a year, it would take more than 170 years to reach the sum. And the sun is our next-door neighbor; and our solar system is a fittle finke of light on the horders of in-

Is the manufacture of attar of roses at Gharapore, Hindoostan, the petals of the flowers are put into clay stills, with twice their weight of water, and the produce exposed to the fresh air for a night in open vessels. The attar is skimmed from the exposed pans, and sells at £10 the rupee weight, to make which 20,000 roses are required. It is frequently adulterated with sandal wood

In the crypt of the Capucia Church, Vienna, are buried the dead of the house of Hapsburg. There are more than coffin is made of solid silver. Here also wife, the heroic Maria Theresa, is said to have visited his tomb daily for this baside him. As a precaution against Capucin Church,

of the State of New York, and in nearly o Florida, whence they extend through Mabama and Georgia into Bouth Caroedentery, agricultural and partially civilized tace, quite different from the that after many centuries of occupation; they disappeared from our country a least 1,000, perhaps many thousands, or years before the advent of the Euro

Great Britain never "goes bank" on its ale, nithough these States do. In a single year the English firm of Alas. paid to ratiways, count companies, and other carriers, the sam of £180,102 f. carriage merely. In malt fax and here, year. The yearly revenue of the hard utes at the rate of £780 a day. It las 543,869 casks in stock. The bottle trade is separate; 100,000,000 labely for being

With the Chinese, the lily is the naional flower, and many superstitions attach to it. Should it blossom upon New Year's day it is regarded as a most happy omen, presaging the best of luck to the fortunate owner of the plant. For this reason a good deal of care it hertogod upon the filly by the Chinamen, in the hope that it may put forth its flower upon the morning of the anniversary. The Chinese lily is different from any other variety. It is grown by placing the bulb on bits of window glass, stone and China, and giving it a liberal sup-ply of water. The flower is white, with a gold-colored center, something between a daisy and a narcissus. Its fragrance is delightful.

A two-foot rule was given to a laborer in a Clyde boat-yard to measure an iron plate. The laborer not being well up to he use of the rule, after spending considerable time returned. "Noo, Mick," saked the plate "what size is the plate?"

"Well," replied Mick, with a grin of satisfaction, "it is the length of your dles of six sticks, each stick being about rule and two thumbs over, with this eighteen inches in length by two inches piece of brick and the breadth of my in diameter, and is sold at about one cent a bundle. A good comfortable fire, bar a fluger, —London Punch.

The Freshet.

An eloquent young reportarial Macaulay out West writes in the following strain about a flood : "The spirits of departed day had joined communion with the myriad ghosts of centuries, and four full hours fled into eternity before the citizens of many parts of the town found out that there was a freshet here

An act by which we make one friend

Two Women Wedded. The Boston Herald prints the followpersons were united in marriage by a Congregational clergyman of this State, The ceremony was performed in a small town not many miles from this city. They lived together as husband and wife for more than nine years, having resided in several different places, a part of the time in this place. A few months ago ground that her husband was a woman. On examination it was found to be as she had said. That she dressed in female apparel when she first became acquainted with her, but told her she was a man. It was proved that she was the diverced

A MAN in a Pennsylvania town has twenty-nine children. Strangers passing the house on washing days are at a and that which he thinks he has .- A. loss to determine whether it is a school or a laundry.

had one child.

wife of a merchant of New York, and